

## Moroccans free 45 prisoners

AT, July 19 (R) — Forty-five Moroccan political prisoners, including the poet Abdul Latif Laabi, were released yesterday after being pardoned by King Hassan II, defence lawyers said. Mr. Laabi was under treatment in hospital when released. Others were detained in the central prison at Kenitra, north of Rabat. All those released are described as extreme leftists. Most were convicted of plotting against the government at trials in 1973 and 1975. Among them were members of the "Mouvement 23 Mars" (Forward) and the "Mouvement du 23 Mars" (Forward) as Marxist-Leninist organisations. The prisoners were released as part of a customary measure of royal clemency marking the King's birthday on July 9. More political prisoners were expected to be freed to mark the Muslim feast of Eid Al Fitr at the end of the month of Ramadan, the lawyers said.

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## New Hebrides to get independence

PARIS, July 19 (R) — Britain and France decided today to grant independence to the troubled South Pacific islands of the New Hebrides on July 30th as planned. The decision was announced in a joint statement by British Foreign Office Minister of State Peter Blaker and French Minister for Overseas Territories Paul Dijoud, who met to discuss final arrangements for the handover. The two governments resolved to end 74 years of joint rule despite a continuing rebellion on Espiritu Santo island, where secessionists have seized control. The statement said a joint Anglo-French mission to the island had made some progress in the search for a peaceful solution.

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## Special U.N. session on Palestine starts Tuesday

# No aid to Israel until it withdraws, resolution asks

By Tara Bradford  
Special to the Jordan Times

**UNITED NATIONS, July 19**—Eighty speakers are scheduled to address a special session of the United Nations General Assembly that will begin Tuesday on the explosive issue of Palestinian state-

delegates will discuss a resolution that calls for a total withdrawal from all territories (specifically Jerusalem), authorises the U.N. to force the withdrawal, and all nations to cease their aid to Israel "as long as it occupied Arab and Palestinian territory including Jerusalem and denies the inalienable rights of Palestinians."

The draft resolution was formulated in Beirut by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

and was reviewed, undergoing minor changes, by Arab U.N. delegates and members of the U.N. committee on Palestinian rights in New York last week.

Representing the PLO at the special session will be Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, director of its political department, and Mr. Shafiq Al Hout, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Yehuda Blum, the Israeli ambassador to the U.N., has called a press conference for Monday at which he is expected to criticise the convening of the special session.

Delegates from the non-aligned

states met Friday morning but did not review the draft resolution as expected. Instead, they agreed to circulate a letter among non-aligned members to be signed and presented to Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim on Monday formally asking for the convening of the special session.

Among those scheduled to address the special session are the foreign ministers of Iraq, Bahrain, Egypt, Pakistan, India, Yugoslavia and Cuba, as well as representatives from Senegal, Malta, Morocco, The Seychelles, Sudan, Ecuador, Brazil, Bangladesh, Algeria, and Mauritius, among

others. Also on the opening day speakers' list is the United States, the only nation to oppose the calling of the special session in response to Dr. Waldheim's canvass of U.N. members.

It was in response to a U.S. veto of a Palestinian statehood resolution in the Security Council on April 30 that Tuesday's session was sought under the "uniting for peace" procedure. This provides that the General Assembly can be called into emergency session when a veto by one of the Security Council's "Big Five" (the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France

and China) has kept the Council from acting to preserve peace.

The draft resolution reaffirms the "inalienable rights" of Palestinians to "national independence and sovereignty" and to return to their homes and property. It urges that Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab soil begin before Nov. 15.

In the event of Israeli non-compliance with the resolution, it directs the Security Council to review the situation and adopt "effective measures" under Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter. These could involve sanctions against Israel.

## Olympics open with lavish pageant

OW, July 19 (R) — The Olympic games opened with a four-hour pageant of colour and music that was a political dispute that it world sport.

and protest marched side when athletes of 80 nations in Moscow's 100,000-seat Stadium on a cool afternoon for the ceremony of the 22nd Olympics, held in a communist state.

4 member countries of the national Olympic movement, absent, many of them protesting against holding the games here while Soviet troops were in Afghanistan.

than 6,600 athletes will be in the games. But some to attend the hour-long, on the vast floor of the stadium and the march-past was

much smaller than at recent Olympics.

Sixteen countries chose not to carry their national flags before Kremlin officials led by President Leonid Brezhnev. They marched behind Olympic flags or placards instead.

Soviet television carried close-up shots of the national flags carried through the stadium. But when one of the countries carrying the Olympic flag appeared, only the flagpole was shown.

Mr. Brezhnev formally opened the games with a simple one-sentence declaration from his state box high in the stands.

But outgoing Olympic chief Lord Killanin made several direct references to the political rows that have dogged the Olympics. He declared Moscow had won the right to stage the games solely

on the basis of its sporting organisation. Some Russian officials have said Moscow was given the games because of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The huge crowd filled the stadium with applause for their own favourites and a huge roar went up when the 16-strong team from Afghanistan came in.

The crowd also cheered loudly for Sweden, which decided only this week not to follow the West Europeans and to march its full team behind the blue and yellow flag.

Athletes from most of the western teams which did not carry their national flags stayed away from the parade. Some were in the Olympic Village watching the ceremony on television but many were sitting in spectators' seats in team blazers or plain clothes.

Britain, Ireland and Portugal sent only one team official to carry the Olympic flag while other nations like France, Switzerland and Italy were represented only by a placard and the Olympic standard.

New Zealand, with a tiny team of only four, and Spain marched behind flags of their national Olympic committees.

Despite warnings from the Olympic and team leaders who hoped to ease criticism at home by keeping the Australian flag out of the stadium, five of their marching party waved small national flags after they passed the reviewing stand.



Members of the Jordanian shooting team march in Lenin Stadium in Saturday's Olympic opening ceremony. Six civilian and seven military men are on the team, Jordan's first-ever entry in the Olympics. Team members will compete in clay pigeon and marksmanship events. (Photo by Yousef Al Allan)

## ...and scattered protest marches

PARIS, July 19 (R)—Demonstrations here and in several other European cities today protested the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan even as the world's athletes marched into Moscow's Lenin Stadium for the start of the Olympic games.

In Paris, several hundred demonstrators marched and chanted outside the Afghan embassy.

Police turned out in force to protect the embassy, which had two fire-bombs hurled at it early yesterday.

In Brussels, about 30 demonstrators rode bicycles through the city, distributing leaflets protesting against the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the detention of political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

In Rome, several hundred people protesting against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan marched through the streets last night carrying

banners and led by a huge papier-mache head of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

In London, about 100 Afghan and Ukrainian nationalists staged a peaceful demonstration outside the Soviet embassy.

The protesters chanted slogans against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and carried banners saying: "Russian Olympic flame burns Afghan villages".

A statement issued by the two groups said that as the Olympic opening ceremonies were taking place, Soviet troops were "winning gold medals in murder and brutality as they try to crush the Afghan people's freedom".

A spokesman for the Afghan demonstrators said their organisation was holding similar demonstrations today in the United States, West Germany, India and Pakistan.

## Iran's Catholic schools in crisis

TEHRAN, July 19 (R)—Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci will make a personal appeal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to save Iran's Catholic schools from closure.

Monsignor Capucci, a highly respected figure here, told Reuters he would probably visit the Iranian spiritual leader tomorrow.

"He is the only man who can do anything," said the former Greek Melchite archbishop of Jerusalem, who has met Ayatollah Khomeini several times to mediate in the U.S. hostage crisis.

Monsignor Capucci arrived in Tehran 10 days ago from Rome after the Vatican grew alarmed by reports that the 14 Catholic schools in Iran were increasingly being harassed by revolutionary authorities.

On July 16, the Andisheh School in Tehran was raided by

revolutionary guards, who accused the priests and nuns who teach there of Zionism.

The government recently said documents found at the Andisheh School showed it had links with Israel and that it was an espionage centre.

The Salesian Fathers who run the schools said the documents either dated back to pre-Israel Palestine or related to correspondence with their order's regional headquarters in Beirut in the occupied West Bank.

Today, the headline Islamic Republic daily newspaper published a vitriolic attack on the Vatican, labelling it a "nest of spies".

Ayatollah Khomeini stepped into the row today, when his office appointed a two-man panel to scrutinise documents taken from Andisheh, which is still occupied.

## Text of draft resolution

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RECALLING its resolutions 34/65A of 29 Nov. 1979, urging the Security Council to consider the decisions and recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/20, 32/40, 33/28A and 34/65A,

NOTING with regret and concern that the Security Council in its meeting on April 30, 1980 failed to take a decision as a result of the negative vote of the United States,

RECALLING its resolution 377 entitled "United for Peace" of Nov. 3, 1980,

HAVING CONSIDERED a letter from the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, dated July 1, 1980,

RECALLING and REAFFIRMING its resolutions 3236 and 3237 and all other relevant United Nations resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine,

HAVING HEARD the statement of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the representative of the Palestinian people,

EXPRESSING GRAVE CONCERN that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has been achieved and that this problem continues to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it is the core, and to endanger international peace and security,

1. REAFFIRMS the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination without external interference and their right to national independence and sovereignty;
2. REAFFIRMS the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to return to their homes and property;
3. EXPRESSES OPPOSITION to all policies and plans aimed at resettlement of the Palestinian people outside their homeland;
4. ENDORSES AGAIN the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in paragraphs 59 to 72 of its report A/31/35;
5. REQUESTS and AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to insure the immediate implementation of the Security Council Resolution 237 of June 14, 1967, and employ the resources of the International Committee of the Red Cross and/or the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, in cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and refugee host countries to assist in the solution of any logistical problems involved in resettlement;
6. CALLS UPON THE SECRETARY GENERAL to make the necessary arrangements in cooperation with states directly involved and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to enable Palestinians rendered refugees since 1947 to exercise their right to return to their homes and property and for those who do not wish to return to receive just and equitable compensation in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 194;
7. CALLS UPON ISRAEL to completely withdraw from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Jerusalem, with property and services intact and URGES that the withdrawal begin before Nov. 15, 1980;
8. REQUESTS and AUTHORIZES the Secretary General to establish the necessary United Nations force to arrange, supervise and confirm the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and to take over the evacuated Palestinian territories and, with the cooperation of the Arab League, to hand over the evacuated Palestinian areas to the Palestine Liberation Organisation;
9. REAFFIRMS that comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories;
10. CALLS UPON ALL STATES to cease supplying Israel with military and/or economic aid as long as it occupies Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and denies the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;
11. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY GENERAL to report to the General Assembly at its 35th session on the implementation of the present resolution;
12. REQUESTS THE SECURITY COUNCIL, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with this resolution, to convene in order to review the situation and adopt effective measures under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter;
13. DECIDES to adjourn the emergency special session temporarily and to authorise the President to reconvene this session at the request of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

## Coup-plot trials start in Tehran

IRAN, July 19 (R)—A revolutionary military court began trying the alleged leaders of an unsuccessful coup plot today and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called for the execution of those involved.

State radio said the trial started in Tehran's Evin Prison. It did name the accused or say how many were on trial.

Ayatollah Khomeini said today that all the plotters should be executed and no one had any right to pardon any of them.

More than 300 people, mostly military personnel, have been arrested in connection with the plot which the government said it crushed. Others alleged to have been implicated are being sought.

The Koran contained four rulings on dealing with such people as the least of them is death," Ayatollah Khomeini said, without elaborating.

"According to Islamic law and the Koran, they are corrupt," Ayatollah said in a statement broadcast over Tehran radio.

State radio, quoting the official Pars news agency, said the judge at the trial was Hojatoleslam Mohammad Rezaei, and that Prosecutor-General Ali Qodasi was also taking part.

The trial was taking place in private but the radio said it was being recorded by television.

## U.S. beefs up its capacity for armed strike in Gulf

WASHINGTON, July 19 (R) — Since U.S. President Jimmy Carter's pledge in January to defend U.S. interests in the Gulf region, the United States has made rapid strides to back up his promise with military muscle, Pentagon officials say. The deployment of 1,800 U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf this week, and the scheduled arrival in the month of seven ships with fuel, artillery, and other supplies for 12,000 combat troops, were the latest steps in a buildup which officials call unprecedented.

"In all the years I have served," said a two-star general closely involved in the operation, "I am pressed to think of our doing so much so fast in such an imaginative way."

View was widely shared in the Pentagon. Officials, who conceded that much had been done in a short time, said neither the actions so far nor those planned in the next few years were intended to stop a Soviet assault in the Gulf region.

Soviet Union borders on Iran and has a large presence in Afghanistan, only a few hundred kilometres from the strategic waterway which passes about 60 per cent of the world's oil imports.

Pentagon officials estimate that Moscow could send more than 100,000 troops across the border

into Iran within a few weeks, as it did in Afghanistan last December.

The United States, thousands of miles and three oceans away, could send only about 25,000 troops in that time and only half of them could be supplied by the seven chartered cargo ships due to arrive this month, officials said.

Three years from now, if the first five specially designed "pre-positioning ships" are built on schedule, 50,000 heavily armed U.S. combat troops could be deployed in a month's time. That number would double by 1985 under current plans.

But these plans depend on construction of a total of 15 of these cargo ships in the next five years and a rapid increase in existing U.S. airlift capability as well, at an estimated total cost of at least \$9 billion officials said.

The concept of "marrying up" airlifted Marine or Army forces with pre-positioned supplies, moreover, means using port facilities in the region.

Military planners are counting on friendly governments to make them available, but they say the facilities would have to be seized by amphibious troops otherwise.

U.S. officials will not discuss the latter possibility, but they say access to airfields and ports would be a critical factor in a crisis.

Although a squadron of F-4 jets flew nonstop from the United States to Egypt last week, large-scale or sustained military activities in the Middle East would require bases for fuel and other purposes.

The United States has reached access agreements with Oman and Kenya in the last few weeks, and it is seeking a similar accord with Somalia. But officials said these nations retained the right to veto specific U.S. operations.

The administration was confident that the right would not be used if Moscow launched an all-out attack on the Gulf region, but the situation might be different in a less clear-cut crisis or one which pitted a Muslim state against another, officials said.

Despite these problems, Pentagon officials said U.S. power in the Gulf was demonstrably greater than in January, when President Carter vowed in his State of the Union speech to defend U.S. interests there against Soviet incursion.

Among the actions they cited were: — creation of a rapid deployment force drawn from Marine, Army, Navy and Air Force units which will be able, when fully operational in 1985

to send more than 100,000 troops plus air support into combat anywhere in the world.

— a massive increase in U.S. naval power in the Indian Ocean, virtually nonexistent a year ago. In the region now are 25 or 30 warships led by two aircraft carriers with scores of attack and fighter planes.

— The present Marine deployment and a similar one earlier this year, plus seven ships with supplies due to arrive soon at the British-owned island of Diego Garcia, where the United States is building a major Indian Ocean base.

— congressional approval to start building the fleet of special pre-positioning ships.

— negotiations for access to bases in Oman and Kenya, along with diplomatic efforts in India, Pakistan, China and elsewhere.

— talks with West European allies which Washington hopes will lead them to greater military efforts, thus freeing U.S. forces for a crisis in the Gulf region.

— a series of actions designed to show off U.S. military power and reach, including unprecedented joint exercises with the Egyptian Air Force and several nonstop missions by B-52 bombers from the Philippines to the Indian Ocean.



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## Alia receives award for safety capability



Director of Civil Aviation Sharif Ghazi Rakan (left) hands the Air Carrier Operating Certificate to Alia President Ali Ghandour.

By Ron Cathell  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

## A blast of propaganda

THE LATEST campaign of paranoid hysteria to be orchestrated by Israel and its supporters concerns the sale by France of enriched uranium to Iraq for use in an Iraqi nuclear power station.

Never mind that there is no evidence whatsoever that Iraq should have any intention of using its nuclear power capability for anything other than the generation of electricity. Never mind that a populous nation like Iraq has the perfect right to use its oil wealth to develop the most advanced forms of power generation in the interests of fuelling its industrialisation drive as part of a massive national economic development programme. Never mind that Iraq, with its infrastructure of technological and human resources, should aspire to be a leader in the development of nuclear technology in the Arab World.

What is happening, of course, is another massive Israeli propaganda campaign aimed at harming Arab national interests while advancing Israel's aggressive designs.

In complaining about the French sales to Iraq, the Israelis are, of course, overlooking that they themselves were receiving nuclear materials from France as far back as 1955. In raising the spectre of an Iraqi "bomb", the Israelis, of course, are not revealing the extent of their own nuclear capability; there is, indeed, some evidence that Israel may for some time have been carrying out joint nuclear weapons research with that other international outlaw, South Africa, and that the strange atmospheric "flash" recorded by an American satellite off southern Africa ten months ago may have been caused by an Israeli-South African nuclear test.

Those who, like British MP Winston Churchill, are emitting the loudest protests about the French sale of uranium to Iraq are conveniently overlooking the fact that Iraq, and France, are signatories of the nuclear non-proliferation treaties, while Israel is one of the few countries that has not signed those pacts.

Those who question the "legality" or "morality" of the French sales conveniently overlook the fact that the Israeli intelligence services were almost certainly responsible for an explosion in a French port which destroyed part of a nuclear reactor bound for Iraq, and for the murder of an Iraqi nuclear scientist in Paris last month.

And all this is not to mention that those who claim that a nuclear-powered Iraq adds an element of "instability" to the Middle East scene are forgetting the basic fact that the main source of such instability is still the ever-present reality of the Israeli occupation of the sovereign territory of four Arab states and the cruel subjugation of more than a million people in their own occupied homeland.

Much as France has lately shown itself to be a friend of the Arabs on the diplomatic front, we are sure that the French are acting principally in their own best interests by making this sale to Iraq. That is fair enough. But we have not heard the last of this matter from the massed forces of Zionist propaganda. As the level of the hysteria mounts, we hope the above-cited facts can be borne in mind.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Israel's campaign against France and Iraq over the latter's nuclear energy programme has now entered a new phase—that of overt threats. Zionist leaders have recently stated that Israel will do everything possible to block French supplies of enriched uranium to Iraq.

The purpose of the current Israeli outcry over the matter is to trick the world into believing that Israel is confronting a nuclear threat. The campaign is aimed at restoring the world's sympathy for Israel, lost as a result of its aggressive practices in the occupied Arab territories, and to distract the world's attention from its oppressive measures against the Arab population under occupation.

The raising by the Zionist state of false alarms at this particular time looks rather absurd. It is to be recalled that Israel refused to sign an international nuclear non-proliferation treaty and rejected international supervision of its nuclear reactors. Through its cooperation with the South African racist regime it has carried out nuclear tests and it has stolen a shipment of uranium at sea.

On the opposite side of the scale, the Iraqi government has emphasised its intention to develop its nuclear programme for peaceful purposes and not to produce nuclear weapons. Iraq has a legitimate right to pursue its nuclear programme, as has France the right to supply it with enriched uranium. This is a matter of these countries' sovereignty, and Israel's threats constitute nothing but impudent interference in the two countries' private affairs.

Israel's threats ought, however, to be taken seriously. This does not mean that Iraq should abandon its peaceful nuclear programme, but that all precautions should be taken to foil any Israeli moves or aggressive adventures because Israel's alarms could be a smokescreen and a prelude to new aggression on the Arab World.

AL DUSTOUR: Zionist propagandists have been carrying on a blatant campaign against France and Iraq ever since the two countries concluded a deal for a peaceful nuclear programme.

Israel has long been carrying out a programme to impose its hegemony over the Middle East, and its nuclear power programme is a tool for its expansionist designs in the Arab region. Yet it is now raising a storm at the international level against the peaceful nuclear programme of an Arab State, at the same time forgetting its own underhanded methods and illegal dealings in developing its nuclear capability—granting itself all the advantages and trying to deny others their rights.

Looking back at Israel's history of aggressive acts, one is faced with the following facts:

- Israel has rejected a request by the U.N. secretary general that it allow an inspection of its nuclear research programmes, because it wants to conceal its military nuclear plans—whereas Iraq has agreed to such an inspection, as well as to conditions and guarantees imposed by France.
- Israel has not yet signed an international treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which Iraq did sign.
- Israel has been able to obtain a nuclear reactor from France as Iraq is trying to do, but under strict conditions.
- Israel has stolen uranium shipments from the U.S., whereas Iraq is obtaining limited amounts from France in accordance with a legal agreement.
- Zionist sources have recently revealed that Israel possesses nuclear weapons and has, through the assistance of South Africa, carried out nuclear tests.

We conclude that Israel's concern over Iraq's possession of nuclear technology stems from its desire to maintain its military dominance of the region, threatening the Arabs with the prospect of a nuclear holocaust should they ever try to put an end to its military expansion.

AMMAN, July 19 — The Civil Aviation Directorate tonight awarded Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, an Air Carrier Operating Certificate, signifying the airline's capability to comply with flight and safety regulations patterned after those of the United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor presided over the ceremony at the Flying Carpet Club, mingling with the crowd and exchanging stories on flight experiences. King Hussein singled out Alia's first female captain, Miss Taghrid 'Akasheh, and expressed Jordan's pride in her achievements.

Alia's award tonight, presented by Director General of Civil Aviation Sharif Ghazi Rakan, certifies that the airline is capable of complying with Jordan's new civil aviation regulations, which are based on those of the FAA. The regulations, which were implemented last year, are the result of more than two years of work involving the Civil Aviation Directorate and half a dozen civil aviation experts from the U.S. On March 1, Jordan enacted a new civil aviation law that puts weight behind the new regulations.

In an impromptu acceptance speech, Alia's president and chairman, Mr. Ali Ghandour, said he faces a problem now — how to

explain that Alia has been operating for 17 years without this certificate. Actually, Alia has since its beginning complied with all current civil aviation regulations. The certificate tonight represents a breakthrough in the region for safety and operations standards in civil aviation. Jordan is the first Arab country to formulate such a regulatory code, and Alia is the first airline in the region to be recognised as being able to comply with the tough FAA regulations.

"We are the only Arab airline truly certified for this, according to Jordan's civil air regulations and FAA regulations," Mr. Ghandour said. "This airline is committed to safety and economic viability at the same time. But we don't say that the economy of the airline comes before safety. Safety is first."

Aviation safety adviser to the directorate Mr. Marion Roscoe said in a presentation speech that the "effect of the certificate will be the evidence of change in Alia's operations." Earlier, Mr. Roscoe said the certificate places responsibility on Alia "to live up to the regulations."

Failure to comply with the regulations would mean breaking the law which, Mr. Roscoe says, "carries some weight."

The certification of Alia also places responsibility on the directorate to ensure that Alia is adhering to the regulations. The Civil Aviation Directorate has only a handful of maintenance, safety and operations inspectors to check up on an airline of 3,500 people, Mr. Roscoe said. Asked if it could provide thorough inspections, he added: "They need more (inspectors) than that "to ensure compliance."

## Amman endorses World Bank \$21m loan

AMMAN, July 19 (JNA) — The Amman Municipal Council has endorsed a long-term \$21 million loan agreement with the World Bank which will help finance a project for the development of the Amman urban region.

According to Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni, the project, expected to cost JD 17 million, seeks to raise the standard of living in limited-income residential areas and provide housing for the poor.

The residents of 4,800 housing units in underdeveloped districts will benefit from the project, as they will be supplied with basic services such as water, electricity, sewerage and roads; and 5,000 housing units in the suburbs will also be provided with basic services, Mr. Ajlouni said.

He said the project also entails the construction of clinics, schools, vocational training centres and stores. Tradesmen will be granted loans to enable them to purchase equipment for their enterprises and help raise their living standards. The loans will be paid back in long-term monthly instalments.

Municipality sources said a delegation from the municipality, the National Planning Council, the Housing Bank and the Housing Corporation will go to Washington soon to sign the agreement with the World Bank.



AMMAN, July 19 (JT) — Tomorrow, Sunday, marks the 29th anniversary of the passing away of the late King Abdullah bin Ali Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein.

King Abdullah, son of Sharif Hussein bin Ali of the Awn branch of the Hashemite dynasty, was born in Mecca in 1880. He played an active role in the Great Arab Revolt and commanded its eastern army, which captured Taif and Medina. After 1918 he held the post of minister of foreign affairs in the Hejaz and, in March 1920, the General Congress in Damascus demonstrated its confidence in him by proclaiming him King of Iraq.

Abdullah reached Ma'an at the head of a combined force of regulars and irregulars and the enthusiasm of the Transjordanians for the cause of Arab independence culminated in the sending of delegations to Ma'an inviting him to proceed northwards. After a sojourn of almost four months in Ma'an, Abdullah arrived at Amman on March 2, 1921 to be offered allegiance by delegations from all over the country.

Abdullah founded the new state of Transjordan and on April 11, 1921 the first council of ministers was formed and work started on establishing the various departments of a central administration. In March 1946, a treaty of alliance was signed between Transjordan and Great Britain in accordance with which the country's full sovereignty was attained. As a result the Emirate of Transjordan became the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and on May 25, 1946 the legislative council proclaimed King Abdullah a constitutional monarch.

On July 20, 1951 fate intervened with a cruel blow. King Abdullah, the clear-sighted and courageous founder of the Kingdom of Jordan, was assassinated at the entrance of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

## National construction code to be drawn up

AMMAN, July 19 (JT) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will draw up a national building code for Jordan in accordance with an agreement signed here today between the Higher Committee for the National Building Code and the RSS.

The projected 25-chapter code, to replace an old one still in existence, will take several months of hard work by a team of specialists who will take advantage of codes in force in developed nations, RSS director Dr. Albert Butros said. He added that the RSS building

research unit has already completed drafting three chapters of the code, which when completed will serve as the country's standard code for construction.

The code will help organise and promote the construction industry in Jordan and will lay down specifications, on various aspects of construction, including building materials and safety measures to be adopted in building operations.

Signing the agreement for the higher committee was Minister of Public Works Ma'an Abu Nowar and for the RSS, Dr. Butros.

## Local News Brief

BAGHDAD, July 19 (JNA) — Minister of Agriculture Arar met here today with the Iraqi Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Amer Mahdi Saleh. They reviewed projects in Iraq and Jordan and discussed scopes of co-operation between the two countries in agriculture. Mr. Arar has to represent Jordan at Iraq's celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Baathist revolution.

AMMAN, July 19 (JNA) — The Prime Minister, Dr. Rimawi, issued instructions today for the importation of vegetables in great demand by the local market. He also appeal to the public to rationalise consumption of vegetables to protect the national economy. The Prime Minister, during a visit at noon today to the central marketplace, inspected its various sections and was briefed by officials on reasons behind the rise in the price of certain types of vegetables during the month of Ramadan. At a meeting with the prime minister discussed steps to be taken to reduce at the same time securing reasonable profits for the farmers.

AMMAN, July 19 (JNA) — Officials in five customs stations the country have started using telecommunications devices speedy communications among roving customs cars and customs stations, according to the Under-secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Customs, Mr. Yassin Al Kayed. He said customs often need to make speedy contact when they want to chase smugglers. Similar telecommunications devices have been installed in the cars used for countering smuggling of he said. The customs posts now supplied with communications devices are at Al Madawara, Al 'Omar, Ramtha and H-4.

AMMAN, July 19 (JNA) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is currently carrying out a study preparatory to restoring Petra with the purpose of reviving its Nabataean-period. Minister of Tourism Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz said today. A ministry tender for asphaltting the Siq has now been issued. There are plans now to pave the Siq in the style used by the Nabataeans.

AMMAN, July 19 (JNA) — The health department of the Municipality today destroyed more food supplies which were unfit for human consumption. They were 130 (120) boxes of fruit juice, 11 two-kilogramme boxes of cheese, 11 kilogramme boxes of walnuts and 1,000 cans of vegetables. A municipality spokesman said the campaign to destroy bad food will continue, to safeguard the health of the population.

AMMAN, July 19 (JT) — The Jordan Valley Authority has drawn up the final blueprints for the establishment of a dam at the site of the Magarin Dam to house employees working on the project. Al Ra'i newspaper quoted JVA sources as saying the project will start before the end of this year. The dam will be provided with all services, the sources said.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

Painting exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, under the patronage of the minister of culture and youth presents an exhibition of paintings by Omar Hamdan. The exhibition has been extended until July 22, and is open during office hours and from 4 p.m. at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

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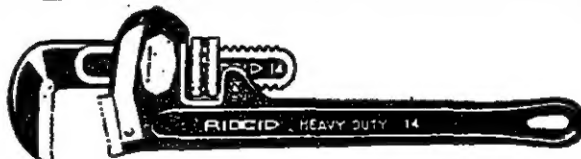
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مركز الأصل



# Lejjun project delves into Roman history

Text and photos  
by Steve Ross  
Times Staff Reporter

July 19 — About 21 miles east of here, in a fertile valley, lies the site of one of the archaeological campaigns under way in Jordan: the legionary camp at Lejjun. The site, whose name is derived from the Latin *legio* (legion), is one of the best-preserved in Jordan. It is located at Udhruh, just west of Petra.

Lejjun excavations are part of a project which will answer two questions: Did the Romans suddenly abandon the eastern edge of their empire (beginning in the fourth century A.D.), and why? Or did the Romans suddenly abandon about 200 A.D. after the Emperor Trajan's defeat of the Nabateans, a southern Syria and

Jordan was annexed to the Roman Empire as part of *Provincia Arabia*. But from that time until the late third century, the area was only lightly fortified. A line of forts, known as the *Limes Arabicus*, extended from Aqaba north to Syria, as a defence line against pre-Islamic Arab tribes in the east, but there was no major fortification.

Then, from A.D. 300 on — around the time that the empire became officially Christian — a massive fortification effort began," Dr. S. Thomas Parker, director of the Lejjun excavations, told the Jordan Times. "Lejjun was built in the late third or early fourth century A.D. under the Emperor Diocletian," as part of this massive buildup, he said. But by A.D. 532, almost all the forts and camps of the Roman *limes* were abandoned, as is known from remains visible on the surface of many sites. "Why the massive buildup and precipitate abandonment?" Dr. Parker asks. Lejjun, a very large site central



Some of the hired workers in the main camp pause for a photo.

to the Roman *limes*, is an excellent starting point for a campaign to answer these questions. It is known to be a legionary camp from parallels with other such camps all around the Roman Empire ("The Romans were great standardisers," Dr. Parker said), and through documentary evi-

dence it is known to have been the station of the Fourth Mars Legion. "There were probably about 1,500 men stationed at Lejjun," Dr. Parker said.

The camp lies just north of the Karak-Qatranah road, in the middle of a green valley whose crops are watered by the nearby 'Ain Lejjun.

Even before excavation, the main features of the camp were visible: massive gateways facing in the four primary directions, two intersecting interior streets, and a central *principia* or headquarters building. Some walls are still preserved two metres above ground level.

The site is in an excellent central position, and the presence of a spring would have been just as important in bringing the Romans there as it is to the local inhabitants of today: the bedouin of the Ma'aitah and 'Azazmah tribes and villagers from Thaniyah, Adir and Judaidah.

The spring would have become particularly important to the legionnaires after A.D. 443, when an imperial decree dictated that they would receive rations for only eight months of the year. They had to raise their own food for the other four, and as Dr. Parker says, "this whole valley would have been cultivated under the Romans" — just as it is today.

But the location of the camp in the valley gave rise to a strategic problem. Because it has very poor observation of the surrounding countryside, there was a need for an observation system which would give warning of any hostile approach. Two ancillary sites are being dug in connection with the excavations at the legionary camp: Rujm Bani Yasser, a watchtower one and a half kilometres east of the camp, and Khirbet Al Fityan, a small fortress on a high ridge two and a half kilometres to the north.

Fityan, which was possibly used as a temporary station for the troops while the main camp was being built, "may have held one 'cohort' (division) — around 500 men," Dr. Parker said. Bani Yasser would have held a much smaller number, but after two weeks of excavation, the estimate has been raised and it is now thought it might have held a 'century' — 80 or 100 troops.

Rujm Bani Yasser was "the central hub of an elaborate observation and signalling network radiating into the desert," Dr. Parker said. "From its top, one can see other towers all along the horizon to the east." With this system, no undetected approach of an enemy force should have been possible.

One of Dr. Parker's pet projects is his plan to some future excavation season to station volunteers in the different towers (there are two lines of them, located by surface surveys — some to the east of the desert highway), and give them secret instructions on when to signal an enemy attack, or to be wiped out by a surprise raid etc. In this way, "we will test the reaction time of the system," he said — how long does it take word to reach Lejjun?

The excavations at Bani Yasser have uncovered a very large pit of ashes, presumably the remains of signal fires built there. This site is actually two small towers enclosed

by a common wall, and in one tower the diggers have already gone through about two metres of rubble fill to reach the bedrock on which it was founded.

In addition to Bani Yasser and Fityan, there are three areas of excavation in the main camp: Area A is the *principia* or headquarters building, where important evidence is sought. The *principia*, in addition to being the administrative centre, was a shrine where the legion's sacred emblems were kept and also its bank. Area B is in a barracks block, and here, in the apartment of a centurion, rich deposits of pottery and a plastered floor have already been found. Area C is a trench against the exterior wall of the camp in its northwest corner, seeking evidence of the stratigraphy of the site and its architecture.

The dig's 25 mostly American staff members, working in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities (whose inspector at the site is Mr. Nabil Baqa'in), supervise 40-odd workmen hired locally.

They apply the meticulous methods of modern archaeology: rigidly controlled stratigraphic excavation with measured drawings and photography, supported by the expertise of specialists in many disciplines. On the staff are an architect and surveyor, a geologist, an expert in pottery typology, a human osteologist and photographer, a numismatist, a Semitic epigrapher, a classical epigrapher and a botanist.

But "everybody wears two hats," according to Dr. Parker, who in addition to overall direction is responsible for stratigraphic analysis and identification of pottery. The specialists themselves are all required to oversee the hired workmen in the actual digging.

On a hill to the south of the main camp is a military settlement dating to the Ottoman period, and it is here that the diggers have set up their headquarters — in an Ottoman police building which, during the winter months, is used as a schoolhouse for bedouin children.

The diggers sleep in two-man tents set up on the hillside in front of the school, and take their meals in its courtyard — meals prepared by one "Abu Aref," who has often been called "the best cook in Jordan" by grateful archaeologists. Technical work and recording are done in either the canopied courtyard or in one of the schoolrooms.

"The Department of Antiquities has offered to pay half the cost of the conversion of one of the Ottoman houses into a dig headquarters, and later into an archaeological museum," Dr. Parker said. But for now the diggers are confined to their somewhat makeshift facilities. They leave their tents at 4 a.m., it being best to do heavy work in the early morning. Even so, the digging is very tough and wearing — especially for those working at Khirbet Al Fityan and Rujm Bani Yasser, who have long distances to walk every day.

Yesterday, when the Jordan Times visited, was the hottest day yet in the two weeks the diggers have been there. Two staff members were incapacitated by illness, but the blazing heat did not prevent the others from going out dutifully to their trenches.

The dig at Lejjun, which will last another four weeks, is only the first excavation season of the overall Central Limes Arabicus Project, for which survey work has been under way since 1975. The project is concerned not only with Lejjun, but with the entire Roman frontier zone east of the Dead Sea — the extreme southeast edge of the Roman Empire.

Five field campaigns, in alternate years, are planned within the framework of the project. The project is associated with the American Schools of Oriental Research, and its base in Jordan is



Rujm Bani Yasser, a watchtower east of the legionary camp, commands a sweeping view to the east.

at the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR). Major funding comes from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities, on a matching-grant basis.

Although the overall project has the entire region in mind, the Lejjun dig has added urgency for two reasons. One is that, as Dr. Parker says, "due to ongoing development and the increasing population of the country, and despite the heroic efforts of the Department of Antiquities, sites are being lost." An example is Khirbet Al Fityan, which has been seriously damaged by gravel quarrying. The second reason for the urgency of the Lejjun dig is the possibility that in the area are sizeable deposits of oil shale — a resource that, if exploited, could substantially decrease Jordan's dependence on imported petroleum. Mr. Frank Koucky, the excavation's geologist, is somewhat sceptical about this possibility ("if it's there, it's not near the surface," he says), but the likelihood that at least some test digging for oil shale will occur means that efforts must be made now to excavate and preserve the area's antiquities. Another archaeological site which might be threatened by oil shale exploitation is the hillside to the west of Lejjun, a large Early Bronze Age settlement.

As is usual on such projects — which, though they are very demanding physically and emotionally, keep attracting diggers of all ages — morale at Lejjun is very high. When the archaeologists return to camp after a rough day's work for a refreshing shower and a cool drink, they turn either to their tents (which are unfortunately rather hot in the mid-afternoon) for a nap or to the schoolhouse for relaxation and light-hearted, even wild, conversation. One favourite theme of the staff's jokes has been the hero Bedouin Dog, based on the lively animals which often

regrettably disturb the diggers' sleep. Conversations along these lines, or more serious ones, often go on late into the night, although the recommended lights-out time is 9 p.m.

In one such wide-ranging talk under the courtyard's canopy, Dr. Parker took time out to explain the reason for the presence of all the apparently insane foreigners (the workmen often have trouble

understanding the goal of the excavation). Summing up the goal of the *Limes Arabicus* project, he said: "The Roman *limes* in Jordan is still essentially unexcavated, and yet is one of its major archaeological treasures — among the best-preserved in the entire Roman Empire. We hope it will shed light on a crucial point of contact between the Christian empire and the pre-Islamic Arabs."



Mr. Frank Koucky, the dig geologist, examines rock samples during the afternoon break.



"Pottery reading" — identifying sherds found during the day according to type.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arabian Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1731	8,950	8,950	8,950
Arabian Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	121	17,500	17,500	17,500
Arabian Chemical Co.	JD 5,000	93	25,750	25,750	25,750
Arabian Bank	JD 1,000	145	2,160	2,160	2,160
Arabian Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	8804	1,510	1,500	1,500
Arabian Mining Co.	JD 1,000	525	3,710	3,710	3,710
Arabian Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,440	1,440	1,440
Arabian Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	3895	1,940	1,870	1,940
Arabian Paper Mills Co.	JD 1,000	1200	1,210	1,210	1,210
Arabian Textile Mills Co.	JD 1,000	840	3,080	3,080	3,080
Arabian Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	55	1,250	1,250	1,250
Arabian Bank	JD 1,000	10733	1,430	1,430	1,430
Arabian Development Bonds	JD 1,000	400	1,530	1,530	1,530
Arabian Investment and Trade	JD 1,000	200	0,920	0,920	0,920
Arabian Construction and Investments	JD 1,000	150	0,980	0,980	0,980
Arabian Mills Co.	JD 1,000	18450	0,930	0,930	0,930
Arabian Steel Industry	JD 1,000	215	4,300	4,300	4,300
Arabian Steel Industry	JD 1,000	1500	0,690	0,690	0,690
Arabian Steel Industry	JD 1,000	5000	2,100	2,100	2,100

Volume traded on Saturday, July 19, 1980:

Number of shares traded: 50,212

Company	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
Arabian Development Bonds	JD 1,000	54	540	10,000	10,000

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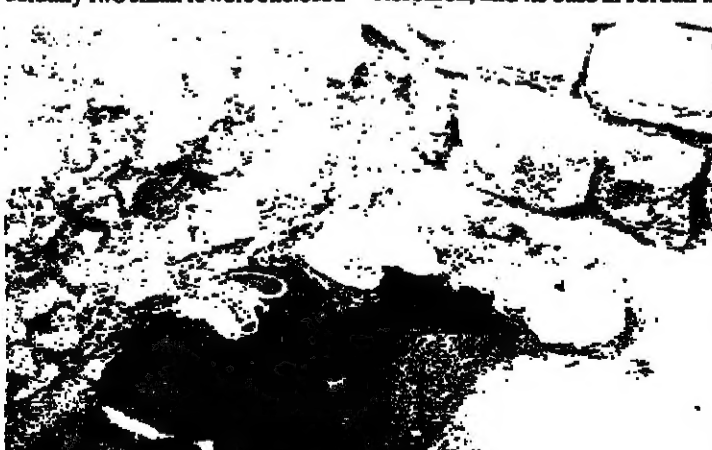
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Dr. Parker examines the stratigraphy in Area C, against the camp's main wall.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be hot, with medium and high clouds and northeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Aqaba	28	40
Deserts	27	43
Jordan Valley	27	40

Overnight	Daytime
Low	High
25	41

The high temperature in Amman on Saturday was 41, while that in Aqaba was 39.



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## Economic News Briefs

### Iran reduces price on grades of oil

TEHRAN, July 19 (R) — Iran has reduced the price of some grades of its exported oil, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said yesterday.

He said that six grades of crude oil produced offshore had been reduced by between 10 cents and one dollar a barrel, but added that the reductions did not affect Iran's light crude, the country's main export.

About 400,000 barrels of Iran's one-million barrels-per day exports are produced from offshore fields in the Gulf.

In New York oil industry sources said Iran's move could be followed by other Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members also faced with a worldwide economic recession and the current abundance of oil.

The sources said other members of OPEC may also cut prices or reduce oil production in the next few months in an effort to boost sagging demand.

An oil supply glut had already forced prices for spot crude oil — not purchased under long-term contracts — below official OPEC prices.

### Egypt to build major cement plant

WASHINGTON, July 19 (R) — The Suez Cement Company is to build a major new plant with funds provided by local and international investors, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank said yesterday.

Local financing will come from sponsors and other investors, including five Egyptian banks, five insurance companies, four cement producers and a trading company, which will provide equity of approximately \$69.6 million. About 4,000 private shareholders have also invested in the company's share capital, the World Bank affiliate said.

The U.S. Agency for International Development will provide \$95 million and \$30 million will be funded by the IFC, which assists private enterprises in developing countries.

The IFC said the project aims at constructing and operating a cement plant at Quattamia, east of Cairo, and will also open limestone and clay quarries near the site.

### Britain's inflation records significant fall

LONDON, July 19 (R) — Recession-hit Britain recorded its first significant fall in inflation for two years, to an annual 21 per cent, indicating that price rises are passing their peak.

The retail price index fell in June by 0.9 per cent, government figures showed. Inflation in Britain had climbed from a low point

of 7.4 per cent in July 1978.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has promised inflation will fall this year under the impact of its monetarist policies, which have sharply cut state spending and tightened the supply of credit.

According to financial commentators, government ministers expect a further, possibly sharper, fall in the inflation rate for July.

The gleam of brighter news for Mrs. Thatcher's government comes in a climate of factory closures and mounting unemployment for which her monetarist policies are being largely blamed by the Labour opposition and some businessmen.

### Getty Oil executors reject Kuwaiti bid

LOS ANGELES, July 19 (R) — Executors of the estate of the late oil tycoon J. Paul Getty rejected yesterday an offer by the Kuwaiti government to buy a major stake in the Getty Oil Company for almost one billion dollars.

A statement by the executors said they had declined a bid by the state-owned Kuwait Investment Office for the estate's Getty Oil shares. Kuwait had offered \$982 million for almost 12 million shares. The stock represents about 14.6 per cent of company shares.

Getty Oil executives had opposed the Kuwaiti bid, saying they would prefer that such a large stock holding not be sold to a single investor.

Kuwaiti officials had said they wanted the stock as an investment and had no plans to acquire control of Getty, one of the biggest U.S. oil companies.

### Mexico to cut crude oil supplies by 45%

TOKYO, July 19 (R) — The Mexican state-run oil corporation, Pemex has told Japan's sole importer of Mexican crude that it will cut supplies by 45 per cent this month. The Japanese petroleum oil import company said today.

The Japanese petroleum oil import company, established by 36 Japanese oil firms, trading houses and banks, said it believed this was only a temporary measure due to a shortage of crude oil loading facilities in Mexico.

Pemex started exporting crude to Japan last April under a 10-year agreement with the Japanese company.

The agreement calls for Pemex to supply 50,000 to 75,000 barrels of crude a day from July to September, 75,000 to 100,000 barrels from October to December and 100,000 barrels after next January, the company said.

## Carter hails U.S. energy breakthrough

WASHINGTON, July 19 (R) — President Carter announced yesterday that significant progress had been made on financing the United States' first plant for converting coal to gas.

The President also hailed an important step forward on another project aimed at cutting the U.S. oil import bill — the Canadian government's approval last night of constructing a big stretch of pipeline on its territory to carry natural gas to the United States.

Mr. Carter said during a White House ceremony that the federal government was giving conditional commitment to guaranteeing a \$250 million private loan which would finance part of the country's first coal-to-gas plant.

"This is one of those rare, historic moments... in the relationship between government and

the private sector of our economy," he said.

In Ottawa, the Canadian government announced approval of a start on an 850 kilometre stretch of natural gas pipeline in the western province of Alberta.

The section will form part of a \$24 billion pipeline project agreed on three years ago but delayed because of rising cost estimates.

The completed line will eventually transport large amounts of gas from Proudhoe Bay in Alaska to mainland American states.

Until overall construction is completed, in late 1985 if the schedule is maintained, the Canadian section will carry up to 65.1 billion cubic metres of natural gas from Alberta to U.S. Midwest and West Coast states. The Canadian section will begin conveying the Alaskan gas south in 1981.

Mr. Carter said yesterday that

he had assured Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in a letter that the entire project, with a pipeline totalling 7,700 kilometres in length, would be completed.

The \$1.5 billion coal-to-gas plant which the government will back is expected to reduce oil consumption by 20,000 barrels a day. Located near Beulah, North Dakota, the project is modelled on existing coal conversion plants in South Africa.

Canadian undertakings which they will be able to invest in from ships if the U.S. pipeline — south of the Alaska — is delayed.

The pipeline is to make the vast reserves of gas in Proudhoe Bay, millions of U.S. cool reducing dependence on oil by 400,000 barrels

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATE

U.S. dollar	290.00/297.00	French franc	1
U.K. sterling	489.70/497.70	Dutch guilder	1
West German mark	166.20/167.20	Swedish crown	1
Swiss franc	180.60/181.70	Belgian franc	1
Italian lire	34.90/35.10	Japanese yen	1
(for every 100)		(for every 100)	1

### FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1980

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A very good morning to consider just what you can do to be more helpful to your close companions and to put such a plan in effect without delay. Make plans for the future.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You need to apply yourself more if you wish to gain your most cherished aims. Be more understanding of loved ones.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Try to please those who have done you favors in the past. Don't waste time with those who have an eye on your assets.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Handle routine chores early in the day so you'll have time for social activities later. Make this a worthwhile day.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Try to be of help to family members before seeking personal pleasures. Be active and you are happy.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Study new interests that give you greater abundance in the future. Take a time for meditation. Be calm.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You have to be more critical now to gain your most cherished aims. Save to engage in favorite hobby.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Handle little tasks at the house early in the day and then join congenial recreation. Be clever with others.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Study your environment and do something to improve it. The afternoon and evening is fine for much sociability.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Know what true aims are and then go after them in a positive manner. Show thoughtfulness to others.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Do whatever will prestige to present standing in your neighborhood. Increased devotion to family members.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Study some new concept of life and put it to use for your betterment. Avoid one who brags too much.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Use your hunches as your good judgment to solve problems today. Give more consideration for the one you love.

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